

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME IX.

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WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$1.00 per year, six months 75 cents.

R. KENNEDY, Business Manager.

ALL SORTS.

The Rothschild family has invested over \$2,000,000 in freehold land this year, and land that produces nothing—mere park land.

Senator Thurman advised his son-in-law, Gov. McCormick, not to accept the position of Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition.

A fashionable girl in Boston, and wealthy, has designed, cut, trimmed and made her own wedding dress, taking every stitch herself. The richest point lace, a wedding gift, was the only ornament.

Col. John T. Pettus died at his plantation in Bee county, Texas, in the 79th year of his age. The deceased was one of the original three hundred colonists who came to Texas with Stephen T. Austin in 1822.

Rev. Norman Atkins has found under a large pine stump, near Munsville, N. Y., an ancient axe-head, believed to have been made and used by a race of people who inhabited this country before the Indians.

Mrs. Hardacre says of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's hair: "I suppose she has the prettiest hair in America. Spun glass could not be whiter, fresh snow wreaths were never lighter, thisle down was never softer than the rolls and rings and tendrils of her locks."

Mrs. Elizabeth Clapham, daughter of a Scottish advocate, is the author of Mr. Sankey's favorite hymn, "The Ninety and Nine." It was written on the impulse of the moment for the *Children's Hour*, a juvenile paper published by her cousin, and with no thought of its future popularity.

STATE ITEMS.

Mr. Richard Wooten, a prominent citizen of Columbus county, died on the 29th ult., in his 80th year.

We see that a good many of our exchanges have copied the article from the *News* implicating the mail agent Bourke in the difficulty which recently took place here, but have failed to notice our correction. We hope that such papers will notice our correction, and thus remedy an injustice done a quiet, peaceable and deserving man.—*Baltimore News*.

THE STATE GRANGE.—The State Grange will meet in Greensboro, on business connected with that organization, on Tuesday, the 5th of February next. The different railroads in the State will sell return tickets to all persons wishing to attend the meeting, at reduced rates. All the hotels in Greensboro have agreed to accommodate delegates upon every favorable terms.

THE FAYETTEVILLE RAILROAD.—A meeting of the friends of this road was held on Tuesday night last, at the Court House. The meeting was addressed by Judge Dick, D. F. Caldwell and D. W. C. Benbow. The subscription was increased at the meeting, and yesterday it was stated that a sufficient amount had been subscribed to warrant the statement that the road would certainly be built.—*North State*.

The soil of the upper portion of the county is light and whitish, the very perfection of tobacco land. In the lower portion it is a dark clay, and that section is known as the celebrated "Jersey Settlement." This is the great cotton producing section. The soil is easily improved by fertilizers and retains it well. Lands are very cheap just now, varying in price, according to quality, from \$2 (or even less) to \$10 and \$15 per acre. Good land can be bought for \$8. There are splendid meadows in the county with herds—blue top and other grasses.—*Davidson Record*.

The horrible murder of a woman and her daughter, which came to light in Burke county, the deed having been committed by her husband, one Scierist, all the parties bailing from Union county, is exciting deep interest and indignation in the public mind. Scierist has been arrested and confined in jail at Morganton, and will doubtless be hanged (he ought to be burnt) for the dreadful crime. He married the lady one day, at Newton, and murdered her and her daughter the second day afterward, that he might come in possession of her little property. The bodies were first discovered by dogs having scratched them up from the shallow grave made in the woods.—*Stateville American*.

A Startling Performance.

Some time ago I gave an account of an accident that happened to Mr. Hammer, the tragedian, at our little theatre in New Castle, while he was representing the "Demon of the Hartz," and was engaged in descending through the stage to the infernal regions. A supernumerary flashed a barrelful of red fire through the hole as the demon was going down, and five minutes later an underdone demon was being carried home on a stretcher. Well, Mr. Hammer has met with another disaster.

Last week the manager put on another entitled, "Wild Bill, or The Secret of the Rocky Mountains," and in this Mr. Hammer was to be tied upon the back of an unbroken horse and sent hurrying over the edge of a precipice. As nobody in town would lend a horse for the purpose, the manager hired a mule from the captain of the canal boat, the Roaring Maria. During the rehearsal the mule did well enough, but on the first night of the play the footlights must have scared it, for as soon as the savages had tied Wild Bill upon its back, instead of charging over the awful lath and canvas precipice, it refused to budge.

And when the Indian chieftain prodded it in the side with a tin spear, it not only let out its heels and kicked that unfortunate brave into the wings, where his spear jammed savagely against the stomach of the prompter, but it seached its head around and made an earnest effort to chew Wild Bill's legs. Failing in this it stood upon three feet and endeavored to reach up to Mr. Hammer and scrape him off with the hoof of its near hind leg. The manager then came out and tried to start the mule with a whip.

But it merely began to wheel round and round, until the tragedian felt seasick, and then it charged up against the scenery, and kicked a bran new sunnet to splinters, upset two muslin trees, and finally brought up with one leg entangled in the Sea of Galilee, which was pressed into service on this occasion to represent Salt Lake.

This frightened the mule so that it jerked the Sea of Galilee clear over the stage and went into a fit, during which it tumbled, and after rolling over and over Mr. Hammer three or four times, it plunged into the orchestra, and expired with its haunches in the bass drum and its four legs tearing the fiddle into kindling wood.

When they untied Wild Bill he arose, wiped the blood from his nose with his sleeve, felt his legs to see that they were unbroken, and then went around to an alderman's office and registered an oath never to play anything again but low comedy if he should live 5000 years. "The Secret of the Rocky Mountains" has been withdrawn, and the captain of the Roaring Maria is about to enter suit for damages to that mule.—*Baltimorean*.

William Ragsdale, the President of Leper community of the Sandwich Islands, is dead. He was in many respects a remarkable man. Many years ago he was an influential lawyer at Honolulu. One night he sat in his office at work, when the chimney of the lamp beside him fell upon his hand, but did not burn him. He picked up the chimney without experiencing any pain and put it back on the lamp. This he repeated several times, and suffering no pain was convinced that he was affected by leprosy. He immediately subjected himself to the rigid examination of a council of Honolulu physicians, and they pronounced him an incurable leper. It was owing to his high social and professional standing that he was not apprehended by the police and exiled. He settled up his business affairs, parted from his wife and children, and went into voluntary exile to the island set apart for those similarly cursed. Here he lived to the time of his death. He was a philanthropist in his way and did much to alleviate the suffering he found around him. Ere long he was elected to the presidency of the community, and as a ruler conducted himself generously and honorably. He tried to divert the minds of his subjects as much as possible from a contemplation of their miseries, by introducing and promoting industries among them whereby they could provide themselves with means to mitigate their abject condition. Ragsdale, in the course of time, married a handsome young woman who had always lived in the community, but had never been afflicted by leprosy. She had previously had two husbands, both of whom died of the loathsome disease. This woman proved a valuable assistant to Ragsdale in the furtherance of his reformatory measures. The death of the President, who has made so wise and beneficent a ruler, is deeply lamented by his people, who know not where to look for a worthy successor to him.

The Russian Court invited Dr. Ayer and family to the Archduke's wedding in the Royal Palace. This distinction was awarded him not only because he was an American, but also because his name as a physician had become favorably known in Russia on its passage round the world.—*Pueblo (Col.) People*.

SOMETHING NEW.—In order to introduce our Big Seed Spring Wheat, The Wheat of Taos, in your locality—single grains measuring 1 inch in length—I propose to send a sample of the wheat free of charge, to every subscriber to the paper who will state the name of the newspaper and send a 3 cent stamp to pay postage.

Agents wanted in every county to sell this new wheat.

Address L. L. OSMENT, Cleveland, Tenn.

A Gentle Hint

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing consumption, hemorrhages, pneumonia, severe coughs, croup or any disease of the throat or lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c; regular size, 75c.

CITY ITEMS.

Board of Aldermen meet next Monday.

Princess street is being improved by the city.

County Commissioners meet Monday, February 4th.

Major Byrnes' life was insured for \$11,000.

Superior Court still in session, Judge Moore presiding.

We had a very hard wind and rain on Wednesday night last.

Coal (warranted the very best) for sale by Worth & Worth.

Stoves of all descriptions, and at prices to suit, can be had at Parker & Taylor's.

Cows seem to be allowed to run at large. We can inform the city authorities that April 1st not yet arrived.

Messrs. Jas. H. Chadbourn & Co. has just finished a very nice two story residence on Red Cross, between Front and Second street.

Don't fail to examine the advertisement of Col. Hedrick, and then purchase your dry goods of him, for he will sell them to you cheap.

The throat of a colored man named Highsmith, in Pender county, was cut with a razor by another colored man so badly that he is likely to die. Highsmith was attempting to quell a row.

Maj. Jos. A. Engeliard, Secretary of State, is in the city, looking remarkably well. He seems to enjoy the Raleigh atmosphere hugely, or it may be Dr. Blackwell's splendid preparations, that are warranted to cure appetites of long standing.

Mr. John Dawson, the oldest merchant in the city, and we believe in the State, has associated with himself in the hardware business Mr. W. E. Springer, under the firm name of John Dawson & Co. We congratulate Mr. Springer on his success.

Our play-going community is getting very tired of the stage trash which is habitually imposed upon them. Very much of the stage show which appears here is fearfully second hand and shabby and is an imposition upon us. We intend to "go for them" by and by unless they keep away from here.

THE COLORED MILITARY.—We notice that the Richmond *Dispatch* speaks in a very complimentary manner of the soldierly deportment and discipline of Colonel Mabson's Battalion which paraded at Raleigh on January 1st, the anniversary of the emancipation. The *Dispatch* puts them down as superior to the colored Battalion of Richmond.

A meeting of the stockholders of the W. & W. Railroad was held in this city to take into consideration the failure of the W. & C. A. Railroad to pay the 33 per cent dividend due on the stock of the Wilmington & Weldon road. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Donald McKee, D. R. Murchison, Wm. Calder, I. B. Grainger, Z. Latimer and W. H. McKary, were appointed to take such action in the premises as may seem to them most advisable in the interest of the stockholders resident in Wilmington.

PENDER COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.—Some weeks ago the Commissioners of Pender county declared the Superior Court Clerk's office vacant; thereupon that great and good man, R. K. Bryant, who has been a candidate for some office in the gift of the American people for the last twenty years and has never succeeded in obtaining one, applied to Judge McKoy, who is now presiding over another District, for the place, and as the Judge seemed very anxious to appoint some one any way, appointed the aforesaid patriot, Bryant. His Honor Judge Moore, who is presiding as Judge of this District, very properly filled the vacancy by the appointment of Mr. A. V. Horrell.

A Distressing Accident.

One of the most unhappy events occurred last Monday which we have ever been compelled to record. Three gentlemen of our city, Major J. A. Byrnes, Dr. E. A. Anderson, and his son William Anderson, went to Masonboro Sound, duck-hunting. Anderson was arranging the decoys and Major B. was in a bath house watching for a shot, when to the surprise of the former Byrnes' gun was discharged. On hurrying to the building he heard cries of distress, and on entering found Maj. Byrnes lying prostrate with a terrible gun-shot wound just below the ribs above the abdomen. It appeared from Maj. Byrnes' broken explanation that the gun was at full cock and that he suddenly leaned upon it to look through an aperture for ducks; when he slipped and the gun exploded. He was as speedily as possible brought to his residence in town, where, suffering excruciating agony, he expired at about 5 o'clock the next morning. The report of the affair had spread wildly at night over the community in which Maj. Byrnes was very favorably known both in business and social circles, and which was only to be shocked in early morning by the announcement of his death.

Major Byrnes came to America at the beginning of the late war from Ireland, where he was born, and accepting a commission in the Confederate army he lost a leg in that service, but afterwards served creditably to the close of hostilities, when he entered into the insurance business in this city, and marrying the daughter of Gen. R. E. Colston, now in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, became an esteemed and valued citizen here. It may be said with truth that his friends were numbered among all classes of our citizens, and that his loss will be deeply felt in business circles where his energy and integrity had rendered him conspicuous. Lightly may the turf rest upon his bosom!

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed free of charge of Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it.—Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

When you want to be shaved, don't forget John Werner's, the champion barber shop of the city.

The following are among the latest rulings of the Postoffice Department: "No person to whom any publication is sent without his consent or request is a regular subscriber within the meaning of the law.

"A postal card with a printed slip pasted thereon may be transmitted through the mails instead of an unsealed envelope, by the payment of one cent by stamp affixed thereto, provided there is no writing other than the address on the card.

"There is nothing in the postal laws warranting a postmaster's refusing to issue money orders in favor of persons known to be lottery dealers. When called upon to do so, however, postmasters are advised that it would be well to make a written statement of the facts and forward the same to the chief of special agents, Postoffice Department."

SUNDAY SCHOOL TICKETS.—W. & S. R. Co. have now ready a Sunday School Ticket, which is good for Sunday School children only, and for which only two cents a ride is charged, or 25 rides for 50 cents.

Quarterly Meeting Rev. L. S. Burkhead, D. D., Presiding Elder, has made the following appointments for his first round during the present Conference year, for the Wilmington District: Smithville, at Shalotte, Feb. 2 3 Cokesbury and Cobarie Missions, at Bethany, Feb. 9 10 Onslow, at Mt. Lebanon, Feb. 16 17 Elizabeth, at Elizabethtown, Feb. 23 24 Bladen, at Soule's Chapel, Mar. 2 3 Topsail, at Prospect, Mar. 9 10 Clinton, at Clinton, Mar. 16 17

To the District Stewards of Wilmington District, N. C. Conference—Dear Brethren: The District Stewards' meeting will be held at the parsonage of the Front Street Church on Friday, March 8th, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M. Instead of February 5th. Matters over which I have no control compel me to make this change.

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E., Magnolia, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CASHMERE AND ALPACCAS.

A New Lot Just Received. HEDRICK.

Gloves and Corsets.

Good 2 Button Kids, 65 cents; Best 3 Button Kids, \$1.25.

Ladies' and Gents' Duck Gauntlets.

A great variety of Corsets cheap. HEDRICK.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

4-1 Bleached Cotton, 6 cts. to 12 cts.

10 and 10 1/2 Bleached Sheetings.

Particular attention called to our Huguenot brand of Shirting, very heavy. HEDRICK.

DRY GOODS.

To close our stock of Winter Dress Goods we offer them at cost. Great bargains may be expected.

Wholesale Buyers

Can do better with us in strictly first-class DRESS GOODS than at any house in the State. HEDRICK.

BLACKSMITH AND HORSE-SHOEING.



I HAVE OPENED A SHOP AT THE corner of Market and Seventeenth streets, where I am prepared to shoe horses and carriages, repair carts, wagons, buggies and mules—both wood and iron work. I hope my old friends will remember me when they have any work in my line. I guarantee satisfaction in price and quality of work. RICHARD WATERS.

OLD, TRIED, AND TRUE.

People are getting acquainted, and those who are not ought to be—with the wonderful merits of that great American Remedy, the

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment,

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

This liniment very naturally originated in America, where Nature provided in her laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for 35 years, until now it cures the most obstinate diseases. The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchless remedy for all external ailments of man and beast. To stock owners and farmers it is invaluable. A single bottle often saves a human life or restores the usefulness of an excellent horse, cow, or sheep. It cures foot-rot, hoof-ail, hollow horn, grub, screw-worm, shoulder-rot, mange, the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every such drawback to stock breeding and bush life. It cures every external trouble of horses, such as lameness, scratches, swellings, sprains, founder, wind-gall, ring-bone, etc., etc. The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the quickest cure in the world for accidents occurring in the family, in the absence of a physician, such as burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism, and stiffness engendered by exposure. Particularly valuable to miners. It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure. Mexican Mustang Liniment is put up in three sizes of bottles, the larger ones being proportionately much the cheapest. Sold everywhere.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY GIVEN WILLIAM E. SPRINGER an interest in my HARDWARE BUSINESS. The style of the firm will hereafter be JOHN DAWSON & CO. JOHN DAWSON.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 21, 1878—Feb. 1-1m

Country Merchants

THAT ARE IN WANT OF CASTINGS, Hoes, Trace Chains, Hames, Collars, Back-Bands, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Grub Hoes, Hollow-ware and Hardware generally will find it to their interest to go and examine goods and prices at the Old Established Hardware House of

JOHN DAWSON & CO., 19, 20 and 21 Market St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOST HERE.

CHRISTMAS IS ALMOST HERE.

Wise people will keep before them the fact that they can buy the Best Holiday Goods and Family Groceries From

GEORGE MYERS.

11 and 13 South Front Street,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

WE CAUTION YOU BEFORE PURCHASING TO TRY US.

We offer special inducements in COOKING ARTICLES, and Housekeepers will see the necessity of getting the

BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

The Finest selected Cooking Butter, Wine, Brandy, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Amore's Celebrated Mince Meat, Plum Pudding.

OUR STOCK IS IMMENSE AND THE LARGEST IN THE STATE, and we intend disposing of it during the Holidays.

Poney Whiskey, Blue Grass, Delmonico, Club House, Imported Jamaica Rum, Hennessy and Oatard Brandy, Cordials, Champagnes, Table Sherries and native Wines.

Our Celebrated BRAND OF LIQUORS are so well known that we only mention them to remind "EVERYBODY" that we have over THREE THOUSAND BOTTLES put up to supply the demand and avoid delay.

Our well known "SWEET MASH," at \$3.00, is perfect and requires no improvement. We offer it against any \$5.00 Whiskey in the State.

300 Barrels and Boxes of Apples, Oranges and Lemons.
800 Boxes Fancy Crackers.
3500 Lbs French and Domestic Candies and Fresh Broken Candy.

ASSORTED NUTS, Figs in cartoons, Table Raisins, Muscatel and Seedless Raisins, Shelled Almonds.

100 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS. 50,000 TORPEDOES.

We have on hand a fine lot of IMPORTED CIGARS, and the finest of Clear Havana Domestic Cigars in the State.

Our Three Carts will leave the Store every fifteen minutes to insure prompt delivery.

Put your money out to best advantage, and you can do so only at

December 21—11

JOHN WERNER, HAIR DRESSING SALOON, No. 11 NORTH FRONT STREET. (South of Purcell House.)

Particular attention given to Ladies' and Misses' hair cutting and shampooing, either at their residences or at the saloon. Jan 4 ly.

SPECIAL PROCLAMATION.

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF WILMINGTON:

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST

BEEF, PORK, SAUSAGES, &c., &c., &c.

CALL AT KING'S MARKET, On Second Street, between Market and Princess streets.

Jan 4 ly ISAAC W. KING.

OYSTER SALOON.

J. VAN SOELEN has opened a first class OYSTER SALOON,

On east side of Second street, second door south of Princess street, where he is always prepared to FURNISH MEALS to his customers and others. Receiving fresh

dec 21 ly JOHN DAWSON.

HARDWARE MERCHANT.

HAS THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF HARDWARE in this part of the State. If you want GOOD GOODS and LOW PRICES, be sure to call at the old established HARDWARE HOUSE of

JOHN DAWSON, 19 North Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 21 ly

D. L. RUSSELL, Attorney at Law, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner of Second and Dock Streets, mar 2-ly

NEW RIVER OYSTERS DAILY, and will furnish them in any style desired. None but the very best Oysters employed. Do not fail to give him a call dec 21 ly

A GOOD WHARF between Mulberry and Walnut streets, to rent for a term of years, by

jan 1 ly W. P. CANADAY.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1878.

The State of Maine has presented to the government a collection of statues, in the old Hall of Representatives, the statue of William King, the first Governor of Maine.

The Dardanelles is about forty miles in length, and is from three-fourths of a mile to two miles wide. Xerxes crossed the channel on a double bridge of boats, B. C. 480, and Alexander crossed it B. C. 334. Gallipoli on the peninsula which forms the western boundary of the straits, has a population of about 25,000.

From the first, the Chinese held a very correct notion with regard to money. They recognized it simply as an instrument to further exchange, and not as being in itself wealth. "Money," says one writer, "is an object that in time of famine cannot feed us, in a time of cold cannot clothe us, but coming to the service of all occupations, all sorts of precious things may be secured by it."

The number of books in the Congressional library, as shown by enumeration made Jan. 1, is 331,118 volumes, and there are about 110,000 pamphlets. About 10,000 volumes of the books belong to the law department of the library. The increase of books during the year has been over 20,000, and of pamphlets over 9,000. Of the books 7,682 came by purchase, 8,952 by copyright, and 2,331 from Smithsonian Institution.

The passage of Senator Matthews' resolution, declaring it to be the right of the government to pay the principal and interest of the bonds in silver, by a vote of 43 to 22, must be taken as an indication that a silver bill, requiring the signatures of the President, would pass over his veto. But it is not exactly certain. Some Senators who voted to endorse a mere opinion might not choose at this time to embody that opinion in the form of a law. If the minority can command 26 votes against a bill the veto of the President will stand, if he give it. Into these narrow straits is the fate of the silver dollar pushed.

THE CRISIS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Things have come to such a pass that undoubtedly Turkey lies at the mercy of Russia. There appears to be no serious obstruction to the progress of the armies of the Czar to the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and the occupation of Constantinople, if Russia is left without interference from the other nations of Europe. It appears that the two more important nations, Germany and Austria, are not disposed to embarrass Russia in the accomplishment of its purposes, as far as they are developed, but England is restive—or at least its present ministry is restive. But the English cabinet is not entirely a unit on the Turkish question, nor are the English people.

When it was found that the Russians were approaching Gallipoli, a point which would give them the control of the Dardanelles, Lord Beaconsfield, the Premier, and all but two of the Cabinet voted to order forces there. The order is understood to have been countermanded on the protest of Lord Carnarvon and Lord Derby, and the Cabinet are now awaiting the result of the armistice. What is to be that result seems a little uncertain, although it is stated that the Turkish envoys have accepted the terms of Russia, which are substantially as follows:

"Serbia to be independent without compensation; Montenegro to receive Antivari, Niesies, and Spuz, and a portion of the territory bordering on Lake Scutari; Russia to hold Batoum, Kars and Erzeroum until a war indemnity of \$20,000,000 is paid; the Dardanelles to be opened to Russian men-of-war; Bulgarian autonomy to be conceded; and Turkey to nominate a Christian Governor for a long term of years, subject to ratification by the powers; Roumania to be independent; Bulgaria not understood to include Thracia; part of the Russian army to embark at Constantinople by their return home, and the final treaty of peace to be signed at Constantinople by the Grand Duke Nicholas."

Should the basis of settlement be agreed upon, unless it meets the dissent of the European powers the war is ended, the Porte shorn of a large portion of its territory, and perhaps its government crased from the map of Europe. As we write, this is in brief the attitude of affairs between these two powerful belligerents.

The London Post publishes the following as an official version of the preliminary conditions of peace:

First—Autonomy for Bulgaria (boundaries not defined) under a Governor, to be appointed according to the stipulations of the Constantinople conference, the Turkish military forces to be withdrawn to certain localities to be determined upon.

Second—The independence of Roumania, with compensation for territory near the mouth of the Danube, which will make over to Russia.

Third—Local autonomy for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the independence of Serbia with territorial rectification. [This "rectification" of the Serbian frontier may mean the transfer of Little

Zwornik to Serbia, but in deference to Austria and the other powers, the question is left quite open.]
Fourth—Aggrandizement for Montenegro on the basis of the status quo post bellum, subject to the approval of the powers.

Fifth—The cession of Batoum and payment of indemnity in money, territory, or some equivalent to be determined upon.

Finally, the Sultan to undertake to consider how to protect Russian interests in the passage of the Dardanelles.

The Agency House contradicts the rumors that the Russians are marching on Gallipoli, and that the peace conditions contain a special arrangement relative to the Suez Canal.

SUBSIDIES DEFEATED.
On the 25th of January in the House the resolution below, offered by Mr. Baker, of Indiana, came to a call of the yeas and nays and was passed by a vote of 174 yeas to 83 nays. The resolution is as follows:

"That in the judgment of the House, no subsidies in money, bonds, public land, interest, or by pledge of public credit, should be granted or renewed by Congress to associations or corporations engaged in, or proposing to engage in, public or private enterprises; but that all appropriations ought to be limited to such amount and purpose only as it is imperatively demanded by the public service."

Gen. Banks was the only one of our delegation who voted for the resolution. In this we believe he came nearer expressing the will of the majority of the people of this State than the other seven did. For, if the subsidies which are now at the doors of Congress demanding consideration were to be granted they would nearly if not quite double the present national debt. We do not believe that our people are prepared to assent to such a monstrous addition to our national obligations. The chances are that the legislation of the present session will, unless checked, greatly impair the public credit by diminishing the revenue. In what condition are we to double our national obligations when there is a possibility even of such a diminution of the revenue already as will leave a deficiency?

We hope, however, that such a construction will not be put on Mr. Baker's resolution as to prevent the continuance of such guarantees as have been already granted, and from which the country is a gainer instead of a loser. There are several enterprises which would come under this head, the chief of which is the North Pacific, which simply asks an extension of the time for completing its road. In any instance where the government would gain much, and lose nothing by renewing or extending privileges already granted, there ought to be an exception to what some might claim a strict construction of this late declaration of the House.

MR. LAMAR'S SPEECH.

The very able speech of Senator Lamar on the Matthews silver resolution closed with patriotic and noble words. Mr. Lamar considered at great length the present relation of the south to the Government, and reviewed its past history as a portion of the Federal Union, and in conclusion said:

"Mr. President, by a policy which is a noteworthy fact in the nineteenth century, we have come to mingle with the representatives from the States of this Union in a common council for the good of this country. We come no longer as representatives of the capital interests of the South. We come not as allies of the laboring men of the North, but as laborers ourselves. Every one of us and all of our constituents, taught the stern lesson of the necessity of earning our subsistence by the sweat of our faces. But, sir, we come with our convictions unchanged as to the necessity of the laboring class being protected in all their rights and in all their interests, for when they sink the social fabric of society must sink and crumble with them. But we come believing that they are honest, that they are patient, that they are self-reliant and true to their obligations, and that what is their duty to do they will feel it to their interest to do. We have differed upon this great question; but, of one thing the world may be assured—that no southern Senator representing the southern people will give a vote upon the one side or the other which is not designed to protect the laboring classes of this country alike with its capital, or on the other, that will not preserve untrammelled the sacred honor of America." [Applause in the galleries.]

Lawlessness in Kentucky.
The acquittal of Grove Kennedy, who is known to have killed eight or ten men, and who has been in a score or more shooting affairs, seems to have given lawlessness a new impulse in the region of Lexington, Ky. A week ago, one Sitter was hanged by a mob on suspicion of having knowledge of a murder, and on Wednesday night three colored men, who were similarly suspected, were mobbed, two of them being hanged and the third being shot in his home and in the presence of his wife. This happened in the heart of the famous blue grass country, in which there are churches and courts and offices of so-called justice.

Alligator Skins.
A single firm in New York city purchases as many as five thousand skins annually. They employ men to pursue the reptile in the bayous of the Mississippi River; and the work is usually done at night by the aid of lanterns, the rifles used being aimed straight at the creature's eyes. This leads to the destruction of some animals that are either too old or too young. A good size is eight or nine feet, counting nothing beyond the thick part of the tail. The market price for finished skins in New York is \$36 to \$45 per dozen. They are used in the manufacture of boots.

PALMETTO PURITY.

How Hamburg Massacre Butler Sold Out His Constituency—Reformers Need to be Reformed—The Decadence of Chivalry, &c.

(Condensed from the New York Times.)

Serious charges against Gen. M. C. Butler, now representing fraudulently the State of South Carolina in the United States Senate, have been developed and proved in a suit brought in New York by L. D. Childs and John P. Southern against William E. Everett and others. It appears that while he was a delegate to the "Tax-Payer's Convention," held in South Carolina in 1871, he entered into a contract with a party of speculators providing that he (Butler) was to receive 10 per cent. of all the profits on the rise of S. C. State bonds caused by the action of the said convention. The suit which developed Butler's venality was brought in the Supreme Court of New York.

The plaintiffs alleged that they and the defendants entered into an agreement, in April, 1871, for the purchase and sale of the bonds in question. The parties advanced various sums of money, and were, according to their compact, to share proportionately in the gains or losses that might result from the transaction. As luck would have it, the venture resulted in a loss, and the outstanding debts and liabilities having been, as alleged by the plaintiffs, paid by the latter, they sued for an accounting, &c. Everett, in his answer, made a general denial, and then went on to allege that on or about March 1, 1871, an agreement had been made between the parties to the action and M. C. Butler and M. W. Gary by which it was covenanted and agreed "that in consideration of and on condition that Butler and Gary would, by their personal influence or any other means they might employ, induce the convention then about to assemble at Columbia, in that State, to pass certain resolutions, the purpose of which was then agreed upon by the parties, touching the financial condition of the State of South Carolina, which would produce the effect of enhancing the value of the bonds of said State in the market—at that time very low."

The following is a copy of the contract:

OFFICE COURTESY, EVERETT & CO.,
No. 33 PEARL STREET,
NEW YORK, —, 187—.

Whereas, the undersigned, being desirous to take action to reinstate the value of the bonded debt of the State of South Carolina: It is hereby agreed that the undersigned to agree to pay to M. C. Butler and M. W. Gary 10 per cent. of the net gains that may arise from the purchase and sale of at least \$500,000 of said State bonds, the increase to be measured by the advance due from an endorsement of the public meeting to be held on or about the third day of May next, at Columbia, approving the payment in full of all the present bonded debt of the State, and agree to use their best efforts to that effect in consideration of said 10 per cent. aforesaid mentioned.

NEW YORK, April 17, '71.
(Signed) W. E. EVERETT,
L. D. CHILDS,
J. B. PALMER,
by L. D. Childs,
J. P. SOUTHERN.

We accept the terms of the above agreement.
(Signed) M. C. BUTLER, att'y, &c.
M. C. GARY, att'y at law.

The proceedings of the convention not only show how Butler and Gary did their 10 per cent. work, but, viewed in the light of the present disclosures, are in parts exceedingly ludicrous. Thus, on page 15 of the printed report of the proceedings, it appears that Butler nominated Gary for permanent President, and that the latter—apparently seeing that as president officer his chances of usefulness to the bond speculation would be curtailed—declined, saying that he was not there as an aspirant for any office, "but as a representative of the people of Edgefield." He said that he had no ambition, and was unwilling that by the use of his name "the harmony of the convention should be disturbed." He concluded by remarking: "I do think, at a time like the present, when we are oppressed, we should present a united front; we should have no differences between us. Actuated by these feelings, I must decline the nomination."

Butler was elected as First Vice President. Almost immediately after the organization had been effected Butler introduced and proposed the adoption of a resolution referring to the bonded debt of the State and calling for the appointment of a committee of eleven in regard to such debt. The committee, of which—as a matter of course—Butler was chairman, proceeded to duty. Gary was made Chairman of the Committee on Election and Suffrage Laws, and in speaking on the adoption of the report gave utterance to the following remarks, which show how well he and Butler knew the solemn character of the trust they were abusing:

"I would ask, why have we gathered together from all parts of the State? Why have the wise men of the State met in council? From the fact that taxes have been levied by the present Legislature which we are unable to pay. To say that these abuses of the Government have been effected by the Republican or Radical party would be unjust, for it would be a gross misnomer to dignify those now in power by any party name. They are known by all honest men, North, South, East and West, irrespective of party alliances, as thieves and

robbers; for they are not governed by nor do they regard the principles and policy embodied in the platform of the Republican party. We have assembled, then, to take counsel against these abuses of power, to represent the intelligence and the tax-payers of South Carolina, and to enter a solemn protest against the past record of those in power."

Butler, with his committee of eleven, went to work with a will, and on May 12 presented, among other things, a report in regard to the bonded debt of the State. The grand total of such debt was set down at \$8,865,908 98. Besides this there were \$1,800,000 of bonds which had been pledged for a loan of \$300,000 of cash advances. The committee recommended that the Governor be requested to confer with the financial agent of the State and to telegraph to New York not to sell any more bonds of the State at less than 80 per cent.; that he be requested to proceed to New York and to make the most economical arrangement possible for holding the \$1,800,000 of bonds referred to until the limit of 80 per cent. became "attainable." The committee also recommended the application of part of the \$1,800,000 of bonds in satisfaction of a part of a debt of \$994,000, of which \$744,000 were overdue and \$250,000 about to become due at that time. Then follows this very significant paragraph in the committee's report:

"It may be reasonably objected to these suggestions that the present market price of the bonds is only 65 per cent., while the calculations made proceed on the basis of 80 per cent. for the bonds. But it is quite reasonable to expect that, upon this exhibition of the exact condition of the debt of the State, and upon the concurrence of his Excellency the Governor in the general course of arrangements herein recommended, there will be an immediate and considerable advance in the market value of the bonds, and greatly increased facilities for holding them off the market."

The resolutions which they recommended, and which were adopted, show conclusively, if any proof were wanting, how hard Butler tried to gain the 10 per cent. The first two of these are as follows:

Resolved, As the sense of this convention, that the funded debt of the State, as described in the report of the Committee of Eleven of this body, is a valid debt, and that the honor and funds of the State are lawfully pledged for the redemption thereof.

Resolved, That the general plan for the arrangement of the funded debt, suggested by the committee, be recommended to the favorable consideration of his Excellency the Governor.

On reading this portrayal of the conduct of one of those "reformers" whom we are urged to believe God has sent in their transcendent purity to relieve an oppressed people from the machinations of scoundrel and carpet bag thieves, we can begin to have a little appreciation of the sublime virtues which now sway the destinies of these southern states.

South Carolina.

We copy the following communication from the *Inter Ocean*, published at Chicago:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 16, 1878.

The result of the recent elections in the three counties of Beaufort, Sumter and Georgetown, has opened wide the eyes of the bulldozing Democracy, which counted so confidently upon having its own way hereafter. Cuffee is not so thoroughly subdued as many of the people of the North have been led to believe. It is true that, as a general rule, the negroes are timid, docile, and tractable, easily managed when treated with decency and respect, but, when aroused to a sense of danger to their freedom and liberty, they are BOLD, FEARLESS AND AGGRESSIVE.

At the elections in 1876 many of them remained away from the polls because they were tired of the constant jungle of politics, and were ready to take any party that promised them protection in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights. The Republican party had controlled the State for nearly ten years, and while it had done much to elevate and educate the colored race, it had failed to secure for them that protection from persecution which is the principal essential to a full enjoyment of civil or religious liberty. The dominant white race had shown no sympathy for the Republican party, and had thrown every obstacle in the way of its progress.

During every campaign since reconstruction scores of negroes have been whipped, abused, maltreated, and murdered because of their political opinions, and to a Republican became to them a most expensive luxury and an exceedingly dangerous and hazardous pastime. They saw in these constantly recurring struggles for political supremacy in the States nothing but danger and trouble for the black man. So long as it was apparent to them that their personal liberty was in danger, or that their political or civil rights were imperiled, no danger was great enough to deter them from going to the polls to deposit their ballots. But the constant appeals of their former masters, and the honeyed words of the oily-tongued politician succeeded in allaying the fears of a sufficient number to induce them to keep away from the polls entirely, and thus give their political opponents at least one opportunity to prove their sincerity by acts and deeds.

THEIR FEARS WERE QUIETED by specious promises, and their suspicions allayed by constant appeals to their recollections of the days of their youth "when we were children together and played on the lawn." "Give us one trial," said the Democrats, "and then, if we do not perform what we have promised, you can turn us out of power and go back to your old party. It is neither wonderful nor strange, when one comes to realize what difficulties and dangers the poor colored man had to undergo, that he should be willing to trust, at least one time, with power those who promised him freedom from persecution, the full enjoyment of

civil and political rights, and the full protection of the laws, made alike for the government of the white and the black. They did trust the white Democracy, or at least a sufficient number did, to give them the election of Hampton, by counting in all the fraudulent votes cast by Georgians, by South Carolinians, and by our own Democratic repeaters. There is no doubt whatever in the minds of the intelligent Republicans or Democrats in this State that thousands and thousands of fraudulent Democratic votes were polled; and another fact is quite as patent to all who reside here, and that is, that while a comparatively small number of negroes voted for Hampton, probably no more than there were whites who voted for Chamberlain, yet there were several thousands who did not vote at all. As I have already said, they were willing to trust Democracy once. Since that election some very important events have taken place, and the Democrats are beginning to arouse to a sense of their danger.

THREE IMPORTANT ELECTIONS.

have been held here during the past two months, viz., in the counties of Beaufort, Sumter and Georgetown, three strong negro counties, or rather three counties wherein the negro vote greatly preponderates. In each of these counties the fight was a square one between the Republicans and Democrats, both parties putting forth their strongest men, and in each county the Republic was voted solidly for their candidates, and elected them by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 5,000. Notwithstanding the efforts to throw out ballot boxes, on account of alleged frauds (and all the managers were Democrats, as pointed out by Houghton), the majorities were overwhelming, and that this trick would not work. Whether the Democratic Legislature will attempt to keep out these newly elected members on trivial grounds remains to be seen. They were fairly elected, and are as much entitled to their places as any member in the present General Assembly, but right is not right here.

Thunders of "fraud and irregularities" come with poor grace from a party which have sole and absolute control of the entire machinery of election. All the managers of election were appointed in the present Governor, and if Sambo in his ignorance can outwit his white antagonist, and succeed in committing "frauds and irregularities" upon the ballot-box in the very teeth of his careful and suspicious Democratic foe, he is entitled to more consideration for shrewdness than has generally been accorded to him. The facts are, however, that the only "frauds and irregularities" practiced at all were those practiced by the Democrats in throwing out nearly 3,000 Republican votes from the Beaufort boxes, and in destroying the boxes in Sumter county, where large Republican majorities prevailed.

UNEXPECTED REAPPEARANCE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

In South Carolina may be found in the persecutions of leading Republicans by the State authorities, upon trumped up charges; the failure of the Democrats to keep faith with the negroes as was promised during the Hampton campaign, and the belief that if they do not vote they Republican ticket they will lose their freedom and be remanded to a system of serfdom akin to chattel slavery. They regard the promises made to them in 1876 as having been basely violated; their trusted leaders have been persecuted to conviction, or driven from the State, and the President for whom they suffered so much during the last campaign has virtually betrayed them into the hands of their enemies. They still have unbending faith in the Republican party, and will vote that ticket next time or perish in the attempt.

FEATURE OF SUGAR.

The cargo of sugar of the brig Mattie B. Russell, which arrived at this port a few days ago, was made up by United States Marshal Harlow, Brooklyn, yesterday, upon a process of libel entered against the sugar by the government for an alleged evasion of the duty due thereon. The cargo, which consists of 143 hogsheds and 810 bags of sugar, is consigned to the firm of Matland, Phillips & Co., of this city, and is to be bonded in the storehouse of Bartlett & Green pending the settlement of the account. The sugar comes from Demerara, West Indies, and it is claimed is of a higher standard of colored sugar than is represented in the amount of duty paid thereon. The question of duties upon Demerara sugar is one which has recently been a subject of inquiry in the Customs Department, and a commission has recently been sent to the island named to investigate the subject.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Nearly a quarter of Scotland is owned by five men. They are the dukes of Athol, Argyll, Buccleugh, Sutherland and the Earl of Breadalbane—this peer being able to ride over a hundred miles in a straight line on his own land without coming in sight of a dwelling. Another quarter of Scotland is owned by twenty-four men, and is estimated by 130,000 persons. The gradual absorbing of the domain of Great Britain by a few monopolists is apparent. When they control the land they control the tenants and so on. The Duke of Northumberland invests £80,000 every year in enlarging his freehold land. The Duke of Bedford has a park with a wall around it fourteen miles in extent. In this park some 30,000 persons could be well housed and comfortably, and the Duke be a richer man. But no; the land monopolists don't like that.

The Educational Convention.

On the 6th of February a convention is called to meet in this city to discuss the educational interests of the South, and to aid in giving direction to the anticipated legislation of Congress this winter, devoting all the proceeds if possible of the sale of public lands to the cause of education. Professor Orr, the State School Commissioner, has been foremost in the work of calling the convention and of the selection of Atlanta as the place of meeting. A large attendance is promised, and great good must follow such a meeting. Hereafter the work of educating its children is to engage the attention of the South as never before.—*Atlanta Republican.*

Ex-Secretary Chandler is visiting his son-in-law, Representative E. Hale, in Washington.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

Fruits, Flowers and Seeds for Everybody.

OUR ESTABLISHMENT AT YOUR DOOR.

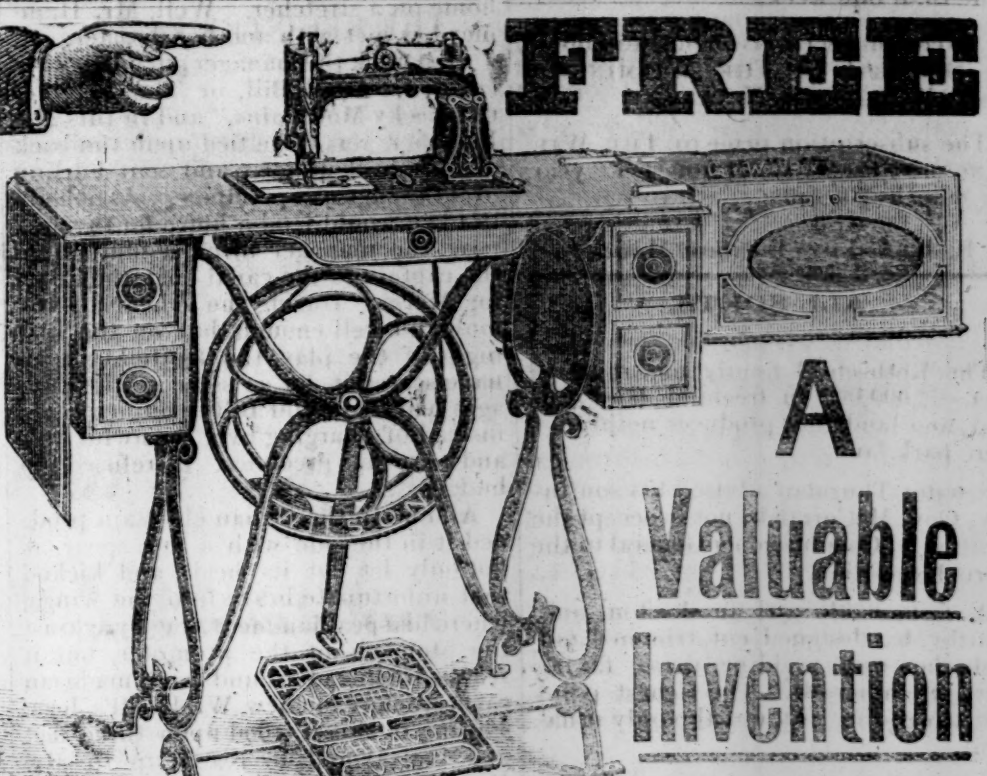
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We will send by mail post paid, safe carriage guaranteed, our special list of 20 new assorted Bedding Plants for \$1.00

10 asst. ever-blooming roses,	\$1 00	12 " Colors,	1 0
20 " Verbenas,	1 00	12 " Basket Plants,	1 00
10 " Geraniums,	1 00	30 " packets choice WARRANTEED Flower seeds,	1 0
10 " Fuchsias,	1 00		

8 Grape Vines, 4 varieties, assorted \$1.00
75 Strawberries, 5 varieties, assorted 1.00
18 Raspberries, 4 varieties, assorted 1.00
25 Packets, warranted Vegetable Seeds \$1.00
Our Catalogue and lists of great offers of Plants, Seeds, Fruits and Flower, Free to all.

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THE WORLD-RENOUNDED WILSON SEWING MACHINE

in workmanship is equal to a Chronometer Watch, and as elegantly finished as a first-class Piano. It received the highest awards at the Vienna and Centennial Expositions. IT SEWS ONE-FOURTH FASTER than other machines. Its capacity is unlimited. There are more WILSON MACHINES sold in the United States than the combined sales of all the others. THE WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT, for doing all kinds of repairing, WITHOUT PATCHING, given FREE with each machine. A Certificate is given with each Machine, guaranteeing to keep it in repair, free of charge, for five years. It requires no special instructions to learn how to use it. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay. Machines delivered free of charge anywhere in the United States.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue, and ask for sample of mending, and our Circular No. 197 for further instructions for buying machines upon terms stated in the Catalogue.

AGENTS: WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

327 & 329 Broadway, New York; New Orleans, La.;
Cor. State and Madison Sts., Chicago, Ill.; and San Francisco, Cal.
For sale by Wharton & Wharton, Greensboro, N. C. (December 23rd)

REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

is THE Best Family Medicine of the Age!

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

- 1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain, safe, and effective remedy for all kinds of pain.
- 2nd. PAIN-KILLER is a safe and reliable remedy for all kinds of pain.
- 3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually effects a cure.
- 4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure Dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.
- 5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never failing cure for Croup, Coughs, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, etc.
- 6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved to be a sovereign remedy for all kinds of neuralgic pain, such as Headache, Toothache, etc.
- 7th. PAIN-KILLER is a pleasant and unobtrusive remedy for all kinds of pain.
- 8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgic pains in a single day.
- 9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Bells, Pains, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, etc.
- 10th. PAIN-KILLER will cure Headache, and Toothache.
- 11th. PAIN-KILLER will cure all kinds of pain, and is a safe and reliable remedy for all kinds of pain.
- 12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public ever since 1876, and is a truly reliable remedy for all kinds of pain.

ORGANS.

A LARGE LIST OFFINE REED AND PIPE TOP.

ORGANS JUST RECEIVED

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
NEW ENGLAND ORGANS,
BURDETT ORGANS, and
JUBILEE ORGANS.

For sale at

HEINSBERGER'S
Live Rock and Music Store.
May 1-2-3.

THE PURCELL HOUSE

HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF the undersigned, has been newly furnished throughout, and, as before, will be run strictly as a

First-Class Hotel!

Board reduced as follows: \$2.50 and \$3 per day; With Rooms, per month, \$5; Table Board, per month, \$2.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars

ALWAYS ON HAND AT

Regular City Prices.

We hope to see all the old patrons of the house and ALL THEIR FRIENDS, promising them that no pains shall be spared to please all.

Ex-Secretary Chandler is visiting his son-in-law, Representative E. Hale, in Washington.

COBB BROS., Proprietors,
Jan 18-19

dec 21 tr

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

January 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet and steady at 29½ cents per gallon for country packages, at that price 250 casks changed hands.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1 40 for Strained and \$1 45 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 40, 200 do Good Strained at \$1 45 and 50 do Low No 1 at \$1 60 per bbl.

TAR.—Market firm and unchanged, the receipts of the day selling at \$1 60 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market steady opened steady at \$1 40 for Hard and \$2 40 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, but later we hear of sales of about 290 bbls at \$1 45 for Hard and \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened steady at previous quotations, but at the close was reported quiet and dull. The sales of the day embraced about 88 bales, at prices ranging from 9½ to 10½ cents per lb, according to quality. The official quotations are as follows:

Ordinary,	8½ cts	per lb
Good Ordinary,	9 "	"
Low Middling,	10½ "	"
Middling,	10½ "	"
Good Middling,	10½ "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	98 bales
Spirits turpentine,	142 casks
Rosin,	1050 bbls
Tar,	126 bbls
Crude turpentine,	1391 bbls

January 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet and steady at 29½ cents per gallon for country packages, at which price 214 casks changed hands.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1 40 for Strained and \$1 45 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 1,000 bbls B, C and D at \$1 42½ and 640 bbls Good Strained at \$1 45 per bbl.

TAR.—The market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being disposed of at \$1 60 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, but without change in quotations, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 45 for Hard and \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market was steady at a decline of about ½c on all grades on the official quotations of the day, with sales reported of 184 bales at prices ranging from 9½ to 10½ cents per lb, according to quality. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8½ cts	per lb
Good Ordinary,	9 "	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	9½ "	"
Low Middling,	10½ "	"
Middling,	10½ "	"
Good Middling,	10½ "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	191 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	164 casks
Rosin,	1,634 bbls
Tar,	85 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	505 bbls

January 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market ruled quiet during the day at 29½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 150 casks at that figure.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1 40 for Strained and \$1 45 for Good Strained, without any sales reported.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 70 per bbl, being an advance of 10 cents since our last report. Sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$2 50 for Hard and \$1 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, at which price the receipts of the day were placed, being an advance of 5 cents on the first named grade.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened with a steadier feeling and closed firm at yesterday's quotations. The sales of the day comprise 167 bales, as follows: 66 bales at 9 cents, 13 do at 9½ cents, 10 do at 9½ cents, 27 do at 9½ cents, 33 do at 10 cents, and 18 do at 10½ cents per lb; being on a basis of 10½ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8½ cts	per lb
Good Ordinary,	9 "	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	9½ "	"
Low Middling,	10½ "	"
Middling,	10½ "	"
Good Middling,	10½ "	"

PEANUTS.—Sales reported to-day of about 400 bushels at from 55 to 80 cents per bushel, as in quality. Market dull.

January 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market ruled quiet at 29 cents per gallon for country packages, and about 200 casks changed hands at that figure.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted firm at \$1 42½ for Strained and dull at \$1 45 for Good Strained, there being an active demand for Strained. Sales reported of 350 bbls Good Strained at \$1 42½ per bbl.

TAR.—Market firm and unchanged, the receipts of the day being disposed of at \$1 70 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 50 for Hard.

COTTON.—The market for this article

opened steady, but closed quiet at previous quotations, the sales of the day embracing 110 bales as follows: 3 bales at 8 cents, 5 do at 9 cents, 20 do at 9½ cents, 10 do at 9½ cents, 36 do at 10 cts, 17 do at 10½ cents, and 19 do at 10½ cents, being on a basis of 10½ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8½ cts	per lb
Good Ordinary,	9 "	"
S. G. Ordinary,	9½ "	"
Low Middling,	10½ "	"
Middling,	10½ "	"
Good Middling,	10½ "	"

CORN.—Sales since our last report of 2,000 bushels North County corn at 60 cents per bushel, cash. Market quiet.

PEANUTS.—Sales reported to day of only 290 bushels at from 50 to 75 cents per bushel, as in quality. Market dull.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	364 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	297 casks
Rosin,	3,614 bbls
Tar,	388 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	643 bbls

January 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet at 29½ cents per gallon for country packages, 261 casks changing hands at that price during the day.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet and steady at \$1 40 for Strained and \$1 45½ for Good Strained. Sales reported during the day of 2,375 bbls Strained and Good Strained at the above figures.

TAR.—Market firm and unchanged, at \$1 70 per bbl, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of day being placed at \$1 50 for Hard, and \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market was dull, with very little disposition to operate on the part of either buyers or sellers. We hear of sales during the afternoon of only 23 bales, as follows: 4 bales at 9 cents, 10 do at 9½ cents and 9 do at 9½ cents per lb. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8½ cts	per lb
Good Ordinary,	9 "	"
Low Middling,	9½ "	"
Middling,	10½ "	"
Good Middling,	10½ "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	229 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	191 casks
Rosin,	2,787 bbls
Tar,	239 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	1,187 bbls

January 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet and firm at 29½ cents per gallon for country packages, at which price we hear of sales during the day of 150 casks.

ROSIN.—The market opened steady at \$1 40 for Strained and \$1 42½ for Good Strained, with sales reported during the day of 3,000 bbls Strained and Good Strained at the above figures, closing firm.

TAR.—The market was steady and unchanged at \$1 70 per bbl, at which price the receipts of the day changed hands.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 50 for Hard and \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market for this article was dull and inactive at previous quotations. We hear of sales during the day of only 36 bales as follows: 11 bales at 9 cents, 15 do at 9½ cents, 5 do at 9½ cents and 5 do at 10 cents per lb. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8½ cts	per lb
Good Ordinary,	9 "	"
Low Middling,	9½ "	"
Middling,	10½ "	"
Good Middling,	10½ "	"

Quotations conform to the classifications of the American Cotton Exchange

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	235 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	229 casks
Rosin,	5,025 bbls
Tar,	145 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	622 bbls

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.
The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port of Wilmington N. C., Jan. 28th, 1877.

Cotton in yard, bales	4,882
" afloat,	3,004-7,886
Spirits Turp, in yrd cks.	3,162
" afloat,	622-3,784
Rosin in yrd, bbls,	71,734
" afloat,	18,346-90,080
Tar in yrd, bbls,	1,684
" afloat,	238-1,286
Crude Turp, in yrd, bbls	4,658
" afloat,	717-5,375

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr D Murchison, Garrison, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.
Stmr Gov Worth, Worth, Fayetteville, Worth & Worth.
Stmr Wave, Robeson, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.
Stmr North State, Green, Fayetteville, Worth & Worth.

CLEARED.

Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, A D Cazaux.
Stmr D Murchison, Garrison, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.
Stmr Gov Worth, Worth, Fayetteville, Worth & Worth.
Nor barque Mida, Ommundsen, London, A Sprunt & Son.
Nor barque Dagmar, Gregersen, London, Williams & Murchison.

MONEY MARKET.

BUYING, SELLING
Gold.....110 1/2
Silver.....103 1/2
Exchange sight on Northern cities.....100
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities.....100 1/2
Far Val Selling
Bank of New Haven Stock.....25 1/2
First National Bank.....25 1/2
Wilmington Building Stock.....00 1/2
Mechanics'.....00 1/2
Navassa Guano Co.....00 1/2
S. C. Bonds—Old Ex-Compon.....21 1/2
Do Funding 1886.....15 1/2
Do 1888.....14 1/2
Do New.....12 1/2
Do Special Tax.....05 1/2
Do to N. C. Railroad.....32 1/2
W & W R R Bonds 7½ Gold Int 100.....70
C. O. R. Bonds, 6½.....70
Wilmington City Bonds, 8½.....70
Do 1886.....70
Do 1888.....70
Do 1890.....70
New Haven Co Bonds (10 years).....70
W & W R R Stock (Par 100).....66 1/2
N. C. R. R. ".....100
W. C. R. R. ".....100
W. C. R. R. ".....100
W. C. R. R. ".....100
W. C. R. R. ".....100

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To New York.	Per Sqr	Per Sqr
Crude Turpentine a bbl	0.3500	0.4000
Tar a bbl	0.3500	0.4000
Spirits Turpentine a bbl	0.3500	0.4000
Rosin a bbl	0.4000	0.4500
Cotton a bale	0.0000	0.0000
Peanuts a bushel	0.0000	0.0000
To PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine a bbl	0.3500	0.4000
Tar a bbl	0.3500	0.4000
Spirits Turpentine a bbl	0.3500	0.4000
Rosin a bbl	0.4000	0.4500
Cotton a bale	0.0000	0.0000
Cotton Goods a bale	0.0000	0.0000
Peanuts a bushel	0.0000	0.0000
Lumber a M	0.5000	0.5000
To BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine a bbl	0.3500	0.4000
Tar a bbl	0.3500	0.4000
Spirits Turpentine a bbl	0.3500	0.4000
Rosin a bbl	0.4000	0.4500
Cotton a bale	0.0000	0.0000
Cotton Goods a bale	0.0000	0.0000
Peanuts a bushel	0.0000	0.0000
Lumber a M	0.5000	0.5000

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STREET CARS.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY NEXT the STREET CARS will commence running at 6 o'clock in the morning, and run every 15 minutes, each way from the Market House, until 8:30 o'clock, except Saturdays, when they will run until 10:30 o'clock.

The Cars will alternate between the Cemetery and Brooklyn.

There will be a Car to the Cemetery every 30 minutes, and one to Brooklyn every 30 minutes.

There will be a sign on the rear of the Car just over the dash board, designating which place the Car is going—either Brooklyn or the Cemetery.

Persons wishing to take the cars on either of the three Railroads, will find the Street Cars the cheapest and most comfortable way of reaching them. Persons arriving in the city will always find a car at the upper end of Front street, near Union Depot, which will take them to any of the Hotels for cents, or to any other part of the Street Car Line.

Price from Castle and Sixth streets, to the Cemetery or Union, only 5 cents, for very near three miles of road, and return for 5 cents. The very cheapest fare in the United States.

Persons are requested to report any negligence, on the part of the drivers, to the Superintendent, HENRY WRIGHT, August 21st—11

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the U. S. or for their spare moments. Business easy and profitable. Persons of either sex can earn from 50 cents to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send in the address, we test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best illustrated Publications, sent free by mail. Reader, if you want a suitable work, address, GEORGE H. STETSON & CO., Portland, Maine, Oct 14th

WM. FUTRELL.

No. 10 MARKET No. 10
SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
done by CULM FOR CASH

JAMES C. MUND'S, DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
TOILET ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS,
Prescriptions compounded at all hours, day or night.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
for Medicinal use,
312 STREET OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

A. CARPENTER
DEALER IN
Saddles, Harness, &c

REPAIRING SADDLES, HARNESS and TRUNKS, especially PRICES VERY LOW.
Shop on north side of Market street between Second and Third streets, nov 9-11

B. D. MORILL.

Underlaker, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL,
On Third Street.

Will furnish Coffins, Caskets, with attendance, at the very shortest notice.
All orders from the country promptly attended to.
Orders for Car, enter and Cabinet Work solicited, and work guaranteed.
Work as low as any in the city.
Jan 18-19

Christmas Varieties.

CANDY TOYS, SUGAR FRUIT,
Assorted Toys, Baskets, Fruit Ornaments, Grapes, Apples, California Pears, Queen Nuts, Candles of all grades, at
S. G. NORTHROP'S
dec 21-19 Fruit and Confectionary Store

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONFIDENTIAL.

MR. W. P. CANADAY:
DEAR SIR:—Please inform the Public that I have the BEST STOCK of EXCLUSIVELY DRY GOODS in the city; also, please inform them that I bought my Stock after the great decline in prices, and, with moderate expectations of gain, I am offering my entire Stock of HANDSOME DRESS GOODS, also STAPLE and FANCY GOODS at a very small advance on the cost.

Please inform the Public that I have most attentive Clerks—thoroughly honest and polite—and that in person, so far as my limited powers will admit, in the sale of my Goods, and attend carefully to their wants.

Respectfully,

HEDRICK.

P. S.—I have the best Stock of BLEACHED COTTONS, BROWN SHEETINGS, TABLE DIAPER,

TOWELS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY,

KID GLOVES, DRESS GOODS

In the city. HEDRICK.

December 21st
SOL BEAR & BROS.,

18. 20 MARKET ST.

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, AT THE LOWEST NET PRICES,

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Dry Goods,

Carpentering, Blankets, &c., &c.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec 21-19

GOLD. Great chance to make money get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and illustrated family publication, in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$100 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine, aug 17-12m.

D. M. DART.
PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand Bath Tubs,

Water Closets, Wash Stands, Pumps of all descriptions, Drain Pipes, Gas Pipes, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed.
december 21st

NOTICE.
A FULL LINE OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Fancy Articles, Toilet Soaps, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO
In great variety.

The utmost care and personal attention given to preparing prescriptions, at
BURBANK'S Pharmacy,
dec 21-19 cor. Front and Princess sts

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PATRONIZE HOME ESTABLISHMENTS.

SAM'L G. HALL'S

JOB PRINTING

PUBLISHING HOUSE,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

This well-established and popular House is constantly receiving new styles of new type and intends to keep at the head of the profession.

The Best Material Used, the Lowest Prices Charged.

AHEAD of COMPETITION.

LOWEST PRICES

Best Quality of Work.

JOB PRINTING

In all its various branches neatly and expeditiously

executed,

BY THE BEST WORKMEN.

Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Dodgers, Placards, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, Invitations, Theatre Tickets, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Statement Heads, Note Heads, Tags, Programmes, Circulars, Order of Dances, &c., &c., &c.